



Italians Storm Enemy Lines on the Piave; Austrian Cabinet to Resign in Food Crisis

U.S. Urged to Fly Airplanes Across Ocean

Britain Proposes Transatlantic Voyages by Aviators to Battlefronts

One Route Laid Out By Gen. Branner

First Attempt to Carry Out Plan Likely To Be Made in Fall

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The British and American governments may undertake flights across the Atlantic this year. Major General William Branner, controller general of equipment of the British Air Council, who is on a special mission to the United States pertaining to the coordination of American and British work in aviation production fields, disclosed this today. The British Air Council, he said, is committed to the scheme.

General Branner issued a formal statement. He afterward elaborated upon it in an interview. He said: "An enterprise which must be carried out as soon as possible is the flight of the Atlantic. Once this has been established America's output of big bombing machines can proceed to Europe by air, and so save the shipping that is so invaluable for other purposes."

"This may seem a wild statement, but we must remember that in 1914 the flight of the English Channel was considered a wonderful and dangerous performance. There is really no reason why a considerable number of big aeroplanes and seaplanes should not cross the Atlantic during next summer, and the sooner a pioneer proves the flight not only to be possible, but comparatively safe, the better can the wonderful resources of America be employed toward winning the war."

Great Britain is "for it." The British government, said General Branner, is for the project. It is being discussed with the aviation heads of the United States, and it was thought possible that the initial flight might be attempted in September or October, the two months most favorable for the flight, the general said, are:

Engine reliability; navigation, given clear weather, and weather forecasting, which is the most difficult problem. There also are three possible routes, only one of which, however, is considered practicable for the trial flight. The first is the Greenland route, which has already been ruled out because of its roughness. The second, to Ireland, also has been eliminated for the present, because of the trouble experienced in telling weather conditions. The route tentatively agreed upon is by way of the Azores, which is considered best from every viewpoint, it being reasonably easy to forecast accurately the weather.

The first flight across the ocean, General Branner said, probably would be made by seaplane, so it would be able to land in the harbors on the other side. The starting point would be Newfoundland, offering a shorter distance to cross. The first landing point would be the Azores, and the route thence would be to Portugal, to the French coast.

Would Use British Engine
General Branner emphasized his declaration that the flight would not be for sensation and in no way relate to a "stunt" as such, "but to get the stuff over," it being his idea, and that of other leading British proponents of the flight, that the shipping situation might eventually be materially relieved by having the heavy planes fly overseas.

There is one engine which General Branner believes has demonstrated the possibility of such an exploit. It is the Rolls Royce, an English motor. It would require 750 horsepower, at present afforded by one type of Rolls Royce engine employed in seaplanes. The plane making the transatlantic voyage would carry two engines and two tanks, the latter innovation being feasible owing to the fact that the seaplanes and heavier land planes are built to carry bombs and torpedoes.

It was estimated by General Branner that the flight would be accomplished in forty hours. It would be possible for the Rolls Royce engine to make eighty-five miles an hour, and from ninety-five to a hundred miles with favorable winds. The flight would take twenty hours, and from the Azores, which it was estimated would take twenty hours, and from the Azores to the French coast, which, it was said, would be over sea and not Spanish territory, would be the shortest part of the flight, it being so

General Branner thought that the flight might be able to cross the Atlantic, but the attempt, he said, would be a gamble, until the engine was thoroughly tested. It is understood

But One Day's Life For Foes of Soviet

MOSCOW, June 21.—The president of the commission appointed to combat "counter revolution" has defined the procedure by which of late numerous executions have been ordered as "organized terror against enemies of the Soviet rule."

"Prisoners," says the commission, "are shot only if the vote is unanimous."

"We judge quickly; in most cases one day, or a few days at most, have elapsed between arrest and sentence," he adds.

Maxim Gorky's newspaper, "Novaya Zhizn," protesting against these inquisitions, says that almost invariably criminals are hemmed in by a wall of evidence and forced to confess.

Tell Hylan His Rule Smacks Of Bolshevism

West Siders Inform Mayor They Are Not Satisfied With Him

Mayor Hylan got his answer yesterday from the West Side Taxpayers' Association to his letter of June 19, in which he gave an account of his stewardship of his first five months in office and inviting suggestions and criticism. He sent the same letter to all similar organizations in the city. Most of them have not replied.

"You ask us if we are satisfied; we answer that we are not," was the curt summary of the Westsiders' reply. The association pointed out that it resolved unanimously to send the letter to Mayor Hylan at its regular meeting of June 13, and also to send copies "to all real estate and business men's associations, the press, savings banks, trust companies, the New York members of the Legislature and to citizens generally. The members of the association are all business men and property owners, with their interests principally below Thirty-fourth Street."

The association explained that its members had chosen to support Judge Hylan for Mayor, believing that the administration of Mayor Mitchell had been more or less socialist, that Mr. Hillquit was bound to be socialist, and that Mr. Bennett had no chance. They apologized for supporting Mayor Hylan. They predicted that he would not be re-elected.

Took Mayor at Face Value
"We did not know you, we had no opportunity to form a correct opinion of you," the letter said, "but we believed that the organization which nominated you had been, since its inception, the friend of the business man and the property owner, and we knew that the men whom it placed in the office of Mayor in the past had always stood for economy in administration and had respect for the rights of individuals and corporations in property. We had every reason to expect from you an economical and conservative administration, free from waste, extravagance and Bolsheviki social service follies."

"Instead of being a conservative, you have advocated the most extreme radicalism. Instead of advocating the Jeffersonian, democratic theory of the least possible government, we believe you have strongly and openly supported the Bolsheviki theory that the community owes everything to the individual and that government should be paternalistic and control every action of the individual."

"In fact, wherever opportunity has arisen we have found you advocating those theories of government that are now finding their fullest expression in Russia, and were repudiated at the last city election by at least 200,000 votes."

Called a Meddler
After spelling out many counts in an indictment of the Mayor for his Bolsheviki tendencies and failure to keep his promises of economy, the association intimates that the Mayor is "lured by ambition" and "meddles in all sorts of things to get lurid headlines."

Mayors who are so inclined and "do not confine themselves to the duties of their office as established by law are seldom re-elected," the letter said. "To do one's duty, to execute the laws as one finds them, may not bring the applause of the unthinking or the flattery of a sensational press, but there would result the approval of one's conscience and the enduring reputation for ability and character so highly prized by honorable men." is the parting shot in the closing paragraph.

Criticism is directed at the Mayor for appointing "socialistic Commissioner of Markets" whom he knows "can do nothing except make trouble." He is criticized for advocating the municipal ownership of public utilities at Albany, although the city has reached the limit of, if it has not exceeded, its debt incurring power. Referring to the

O'Leary Says Plight Is Due To Ex-Mayor

Jeremiah Makes Charges on the Witness Stand Against Mitchell

Believes Lawyers Were Intimidated

H. A. Wise Fears Defending Agitator Would Hurt His Army Chances

Transforming the witness stand of the United States District Court into an emergency soapbox, Jeremiah A. O'Leary yesterday hurled his final defiance at the powers that were and the powers that be.

To-day he sits in a Tombs cell, mute and closely guarded. When next he appears in public it will be as a man on trial for his life, charged with treason against the United States. Before passing into this temporary eclipse, however, the fighting Sinn Feiner improved the opportunity afforded him as a witness in the trial of his brother John to present his own conception of the reasons for his present plight.

Local political animosity, O'Leary charges, is at the bottom of the whole affair, and he hesitatingly lays the blame at the feet of former Mayor John Purroy Mitchell. Suitable legal counsel, he further asserts, has been denied him through systematic intimidation of the men he desired to have handle his case.

Letter Causes Stir
In the connection O'Leary identified the much-discussed letter in which former Assistant United States Attorney Henry A. Wise asked to be excused from the direction of the O'Leary defense. This letter, after pleading many more or less conventional excuses—such as governmental duties and press of other business—winds up with the following paragraph:

"There is another consideration I want you to think over very carefully. I am a trained soldier. Five years of my life were devoted to the profession of arms. For more than one year I

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Austrian Food Scarce; Lines Stand All Night

LONDON, June 21.—The weekly food ration in Austria, "The Daily Mail" correspondent at The Hague quotes the "Arbeiter Zeitung" of Vienna as reporting, is as follows: Twenty-two ounces of bread; one pound of potatoes, of which half cannot be eaten; one ounce of black bran mash; one ounce of another mill product; an ounce and a half of fat; six and one-half ounces of sugar; one egg; seven ounces of meat, and a little jam and coffee substitutes.

The Vienna newspaper says that the meat allowance is obtained "if the applicant waits all night for it."

Four Germans Flee Berlin in Airplane; Land in Denmark

One, an Author, Threatened with Jail; Others Army Evaders

COPENHAGEN, June 21.—Four residents of Berlin escaped from Germany Thursday in two airplanes and succeeded in landing safely in Denmark. The occupants of the airplanes declared that they fled from Berlin because of conditions there.

The two machines, which are of the Albatross type, left Berlin early Thursday morning. Their flight was observed and guardships along the coast were warned. When the machines reached the Baltic the guardships opened fire, and it was at first erroneously reported that one of the airplanes had been brought down.

One of the two occupants of the first Albatross was Dr. G. P. Nicolai, formerly a professor of physiology in the Berlin University. He is the author of a book that denounced Prussian militarism and had been punished with imprisonment because of its publication.

The second Albatross landed in the neighborhood of Rudkoebing with its two German deserters. This machine had been delayed by making a landing on an island to repair a slight defect in the engine.

The "National Tidende" quotes the crew of the second Albatross as saying that they had been at the battle front and were expected to return there. They declared that they preferred death rather than to go back. The two men wore infantry uniforms and one of them had the Iron Cross.

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Seydler Quits As Riots Shake Dual Empire

Many Hungarian Provinces Have Less Than Third of Needed Food Supply

Mob Menaces German Embassy in Vienna

Populace Holds Teutons Responsible for Their Starving Condition

LONDON, June 21.—Dr. von Seydler, the Austrian Premier, left Vienna at midday today for Austrian headquarters to submit the resignation of his Cabinet to Emperor Charles, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Zurich.

New bread riots started Thursday night in the Favoriten and Brigittenau districts of Vienna and there are now more than 150,000 munition workers on strike in the Austrian capital, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Zurich.

An attempt to attack the German Embassy in Vienna, according to Vienna correspondents of Munich newspapers, was dispersed by the police. There were many arrests and some persons were injured. There were many cries of:

"Germany is starving us! Down with Germany!"

A statement issued by the Vienna police declares that demonstrators held up trawlers, broke windows and looted food shops and bakers' carts. At the Municipal Council meeting Herr Neumann, representing the Socialists, denounced the Brest-Litovsk peace as a fraud and declared the situation was untenable.

The situation at Prague, Bohemia, and the industrial centres in that district, says the "Neue Freie Presse," of Vienna, according to a Copenhagen dispatch, has become so serious that the Austrian government will either be compelled to increase the bread ration or run the risk of still further exciting the working people. In the latter

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Failure of Austrian Offensive Shown by German Newspapers

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)
WASHINGTON, June 21.—"If there were still any doubts about the failure of the Austrian offensive," says an official Entente diplomatic dispatch, "German newspapers of June 18 and 19 would suffice to dispel them. Their prudent and moderate comments are significant. Many confine themselves to adding a few words to the official communiqués. Others pretend to ignore the fact that there was really a question of an operation of great extent."

"Nearly all have recourse to the following explanation: It was necessary, above all, to engage the Italian troops so as to prevent their coming on to the French front."

"A Munich paper tries to speak modestly of the advantages, 'not to be ignored' which have been won by the Austrians."

"The Strassburg 'Post' acknowledges that there was no surprise for the Italians, and that the Austrians have hurled themselves against a stubborn resistance."

"The 'Vossische Zeitung' finds nothing better to say than this: 'The Austrian offensive has foreseen and disorganized a great Italian attack which would have relieved the French front.'"

South America Troops Likely To Train Here

Equipment by U. S. Also Provided in Senate Amendment

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)
WASHINGTON, June 21.—South and Central American countries which are anxious to help fight Germany, but are unable to train and equip their armies, will be given an opportunity to train and be equipped in the United States by an amendment adopted today by the Senate Military Affairs Committee. It is estimated the six nations of Latin America which have declared war could easily produce an army of 2,500,000 men.

The amendment provides for the training and equipping of men from any Allied nation, which would include even China and Siam. But the interest of the committee centered principally on the South and Central American situation. Six of these countries already have declared war, and a seventh, Peru, has seized German ships after breaking off diplomatic relations.

The amendment follows: "Under such regulations as the President shall prescribe, contingents of troops from any country joined with the United States during the existing emergency, which is or shall be at war with any country with which the United States is at war, may, with the approval of the country from which they came, be equipped and maintained and trained with our own troops, and at the end of such training may be transported with our troops to the European front, and there equipped and maintained during service with our own troops against the common enemy; and the several items of expense involved in the equipment, maintenance, training and transportation of such contingents may be paid from the respective appropriations herein made, or from any subsequent appropriations, for the equipment, maintenance, training and transportation of the military forces."

The following South and Central American republics have declared war on Germany: Brazil, Cuba, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Guatemala and Panama. These have severed diplomatic relations: Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Honduras and Uruguay.

Costa Rica cannot be included in the offer because the American State Department refuses to recognize its present government.

France is reported to have sent one man in every seven total population into the army. If the Latin American nations at war with Germany were to contribute half that number their armies would range as follows: Brazil, 1,750,000; Cuba, 187,000; Costa Rica, 39,000; Nicaragua, 50,000; Guatemala, 430,000; Panama, 28,500, or a total of nearly 2,500,000.

Costa Rican Agent Warned Government About Summerfeld

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)
WASHINGTON, June 21.—In connection with the arrest in New York yesterday of Felix A. Summerfeld, on the charge of having acted for Germany as well as Villa, it was pointed out here today that a warning was given the State Department about Summerfeld three or four days ago by Senor Piza, the agent here of the Costa Rican government.

President Tinoco, of Costa Rica, has repeatedly protested to the United States government, which does not recognize him as President, about Montero, the Costa Rican Consul at New York City. In some way which the Tinoco government does not understand, Montero diverted a shipment of 1,000 cases of ammunition which were bought for the Gonzalez administration by Montero two years ago, before Tinoco became President.

This ammunition was traced by Tinoco's agents from the hands of Montero to Summerfeld, and was shipped, Tinoco alleges, to Villa. It turned out afterward that the ammunition, which was for Mauser rifles, was not of the right calibre for Villa, and attempts have been made by Villa's representatives in this country to recover damages.

Karl's Army Forced Back At 2 Points; 2,000 Taken

Nervesa Is Recaptured and Allies Advance in Heavy Battle Near the Sea

American Airmen Destroy a Bridge

New German Attack in West Indicated by the Artillery Fire Against British

The Italians yesterday made important gains in terrific counter attacks at both points on the Piave River where the Austrian drive had been most threatening.

Despite renewed Austrian efforts to press forward on the Montello, on the middle Piave, the Italians drove the enemy back on the right in heavy fighting and recaptured the village of Nervesa, thus threatening to turn the Austrian positions on the "hogback" to the west. On the extreme right the Italians stormed the enemy's lines along the sea, breaking into his positions near Cortellazzo, at the mouth of the Piave, and throwing him back with severe losses.

The Austrians struck at the Allied lines at two points. Near Candelo, on the plains west of the river, heavy Austrian forces assaulted desperately. The attack failed completely. West of San Dona di Piave, on the lower river, the enemy attacked five times in efforts to break the Italian counter blows in this region. Every attack broke down with heavy losses.

The Austrian losses have been enormous, Premier Orlando told the Deputies. Various estimates place the enemy's casualties at from 120,000 to 150,000 in the six days' fighting.

Thirteen divisions, or approximately 100,000 Austrian troops, are reported to be across the Piave. Some of them are being supplied by airplane only on account of floods carrying away the bridges.

Two thousand additional prisoners were taken by the Allies, bringing the total close to 13,000. The Austrian War Office reported the capture of 3,200 additional prisoners, making a total of 33,200 claimed since the drive began.

American aviators have taken part in the fighting, wrecking an Austrian supply bridge across the Piave.

The Americans on the Western battle front again attacked the German lines northwest of Chateau Thierry, advancing slightly north of Belleau Wood.

Italian prisoners have been taken on the West front near Rheims, the Berlin War Office states.

A great new German drive against the British in the West is impending, according to reports from observers.

Airplanes Carry Food to Austrians Trapped by Flood

ROME, June 21.—Austrian airplanes were compelled to carry provisions to the Austrian troops that succeeded in crossing the Piave River and were in danger of starving owing to the food which carried away their pontoon bridges between Zenson and Muelle, according to a dispatch received here by the "Giornale d'Italia."

Despite the difficulties that he is encountering, General Wurm, the enemy commander, is attempting to press on, but all his efforts are vain in the face of the resistance presented by the Italian soldiers.

"The Austrian plan becomes plainer and plainer," says a semi-official note issued today. "The plan is to obtain, no matter at what price, command of the Montello, whence they can hurl forward the divisions accumulated on the left bank of the Piave."

"Along the Montebelluna-Sussegana railroad the battle raged all of yesterday afternoon and night. A short section of the track which the Austrians



GIVE US AN EQUAL NUMBER OF MEN AND THERE WILL BE NO QUESTION ABOUT VICTORY

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